



VOL. XXVII.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1859.

NO. 4.



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

MILCH COWS FOR THE DAIRY, AND
BEEF COWS FOR THE SHAMBLES.

Can anything be more self-evident than the above? A dairy man needs all the milk he can use, and a butcher all the beef he can get. The dairyman's business depends directly and immediately upon her, the butcher's both directly and indirectly—that is, he can obtain beef from the cow, and also from any of her progeny, whether it be male or female.

By directing the attention and judgment to breeding for any particular purpose, in a few years that particular object or purpose can be greatly promoted, and cattle produced which shall be more eminently fitted for that object, and therefore more profitable. Hence we have contended that it is time for the farmers of Maine to turn their attention to rearing cattle for the specific object they desire, rather than to follow the expectation which many of them still entertain of finding all the requirements of milk, beef and labor, in one hide.

We are not particular where he goes for these requisites. If it suits his taste and convenience to obtain them from the natives so called, let him do it. He will find, should he make the search among those at present called natives, some well adapted to the dairy business, giving a liberal share of rich milk. Again, he will find those among them better adapted to the yoke and the shambles, and if he chooses to cultivate by judicious crossings, these properties, let him go ahead and prosper.

On the other hand if he has no taste for this, or cannot wait to work out results of operations of his skill in these matters, let him resort to those breeds of Great Britain or other parts of Europe, where for a long time the breeders of stock have devoted themselves to breeding for this or that purpose, the dairyman making it his speciality to breed and develop the milking property of cows, to as much perfection as he possibly could. The result has been that in these can be found a variety of breeds well adapted to each of those purposes.

We have recently received through the politeness of Sanford Howard, Esq., Editor of the Boston Cultivator, a copy of his prize Essay on Dairy Stock, written for the New York Agricultural Society, and published in the recent volume of said Society's Transactions. We have perused it with careful attention and find it a valuable document. Mr. Howard's experience and good judgment in these matters give to his remarks a weight and worth which farmers should acknowledge, and allow them to guide when they investigate the subject in question. We would be glad to have all our readers peruse the essay. We take the liberty to make the following extracts from it, referring to dairy stock in particular:

"Among the milk-producing breeds of cattle, Milburn enumerates the Ayrshire, the Alderney or Jersey, the Yorkshire, the Leicester or Longhorn, the Kerry, &c. The same author includes in his list of fat-producing breeds, the Short-horn or Durham, the Hereford, the Devon, the West-Highland, &c. This classification, as far as it goes, is perhaps, as far as any that could be made. As more immediately connected with the special object of this paper, the milk-producing breeds will here receive the principal attention.

The Ayrshire breed may be said to be of artificial origin. According to the best authorities, the foundation of it was laid seventy or eighty years ago, by a cross of the Holderness or Yorkshire Short-horn and Alderney on the ancient stock of Ayrshire, Scotland. It is remarked, however, by Professor Low, in his 'Illustrations' of the domestic animals of Britain (1841), that the Ayrshire had 'acquired such a community of characters as to form a distinct and well-defined breed.' The color varies from a light or yellow-red to a brown, mixed more or less with white. As to produce, Professor Low says, 'Healthy cows, on good pastures, give 800 to 900 gallons of milk in a year.' Aiton says, 600 gallons a year may be deemed about the average of this breed; and the author of British Husbandry says in reference to this yield: 'If equalled, we believe it will not be found exceeded by any other breed in the kingdom.' Martin says: 'The milk of a good Ayrshire cow will afford 250 lbs. of butter or 500 lbs. of cheese annually.' Milburn's estimate is, that cows of this breed will give 600 to 800 gallons of milk in the course of the year, and as much as 250 lbs. of butter. Haxton cites many statistics, from which it appears that in one dairy of thirty cows the average annual yield of milk was 632 gallons; that 94 quarts afforded a pound of butter; amounting to an aggregate of nearly 274 lbs. in a year: he adds: 'From these data, it appears that the milk of the Ayrshire breed of cows is not only abundant in quantity, but also rich in those substances which constitute excellence of quality; and when to these qualities is added the small amount of food consumed, the result is so favorable to this breed, that few, thoroughly acquainted with the subject, will refuse to rank the Ayrshire cow amongst the most valuable for general dairy purposes in the United Kingdom.

This breed has not yet had a thorough trial in this country. Different importations have been made, and the results from them have been various. Some importers have evidently been unfortunate in their selections. One of our Ayrshire cows imported by J. P. Cushing, Esq., of Waterville, Me., gave in one year, 3,864 qts. of milk, beer measure. The late E. Pinney, Esq., of Lexington, Mass., informed the writer that, the first Ayrshire cow imported by the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, 1837, afforded 16 pounds of butter per week, for several weeks in succession, fed on grass only. The yield of several of the cows imported or bred by Messrs. Hungerford & Brodie, of Jefferson

county, N.Y., is understood to have equalled if not exceeded this. On the whole, so far as an opinion can be formed from fair trials, it may be said that no breed has afforded here, more satisfactory returns, for dairy purposes, than the Ayrshire.

The Jersey or Alderney Breed takes its name from a group of islands in the English channel, and is hence sometimes called the Channel Islands breed. These cattle are supposed to have come, originally, from the French coast, as they bear a close resemblance to those of Normandy. Indeed, they were formerly called the 'Alderney or Normandy breed.' The cows are distinguished for the richness of their milk and the superior quality of the butter it affords. The quantity of butter is also large, in proportion to the size of the cow, which is considerably less than that of the Devon. The old stock was delicate in constitution, and the shape of many of them was ragged and uncouth—as Col. Le Couteur, in his essay on the Jersey cow, has remarked, they were 'Meg Merrilies of cows.' The Alderneys were introduced into this country upwards of thirty years ago. About that time they were quite common in the vicinity of Boston, being kept by gentlemen at their country seats; but they generally failed for want of hardiness. The improved Jersey is claimed to be superior to the stock of Alderney and Guernsey. A society has existed in Jersey for many years, which was established for the improvement of these cattle. According to Col. Le Couteur—to whose valuable essay, published in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, of England, and republished in the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society, 1855, we have alluded—the shape and constitution of the breed have been much improved, by proper selections through many generations, while a liberal share has been gained in the quantity of butter afforded, in proportion to the food consumed. This improved stock has only been introduced into this country within a few years, and, of course, time enough has not elapsed to justify a positive opinion in regard to their success here. They are evidently superior to the old stock in having better constitutions; their hides are generally thicker, though still frequently too thin; they have much better forms, and their fattening tendency is increased, but is not generally possessed to that degree which causes the cow to carry much flesh while giving milk. So far as an opinion can at present be formed, they appear to be just the cows for the town and city, where food enough and comfortable shelter, are always provided; and in respect to general adaptation for dairy purposes, are worthy a fair trial. Some persons who keep this breed of cows, in the vicinity of Boston have found no difficulty in getting an extra price for their butter. Fifty cents a pound has been obtained, in several instances, for all the dairy produced.

The Yorkshire breed is a sub-variety of the Short-horn. It is not that which has been denominated the 'Improved' Short-horn, or Durham breed, whose leading characteristic is the production of beef. Both may be said to belong to the Short-horn tribe, but there is as much difference between the milking and fattening varieties, as between cattle which are frequently considered of distinct breeds. A district of Yorkshire, called Holderness, has long been famous for cows giving great quantities of milk, and for having been called the Holderness breed. The term Teeswater was formerly applied to some of the Yorkshire cattle, they being kept extensively in the valley of the river Tees. The modern Yorkshire has generally a dash more or less of the Improved Short-horn, which has given more tendency to fatten than the old stock possessed, and enables dairymen to turn off their old cows for beef to better advantage. Still, the difference between the Yorkshire dairy cow and the beef-making Short-horn is considerable.

Haxton, in giving the points of a modern Yorkshire cow, says: 'The chest deep and prominent, and not too wide—the latter characteristic being peculiarly that of the Improved Short-horn cow, who is a manufacturer of flesh and not of milk. The girth behind the shoulder more remarkable from being the result of depth of chest than breadth; * * * thighs rather flat and thin, and hind-legs rather dog-dogged than straight. The skin of the Yorkshire cow is probably her yellow-fallow, being rather too thin and devoid of hair, to be compatible with hardiness and strength of constitution.

It is a milker merely, without regard to the quality of milk, that this milking variety of the Short-horn is especially valuable. It is highly prized by the London dairymen, with whom quantity of milk is an object. It is said that, in some of these dairies, the Yorkshire cows give an average of 3,000 quarts (wine measure) in a year.—The cows are highly fed and well-sheltered, and under these circumstances, do not feel the want of hardiness and vigor which in some other situations would be required. Haxton, having spoken highly of the Yorkshire cow as well adapted to the purposes of the metropolitan dairymen, says: 'It must be admitted that she is neither so good for a cheese or butter dairy, as some of the smaller breeds. In the former case, quantity of milk is the desideratum, while in the latter, it is quality or richness. Were the Yorkshire cow employed either for the production of cheese or butter, the refuse—whey and butter, milk, or skimmed milk—would be much greater than that yielded by milk of a richer quality; and in consequence of this, the profits would be considerably diminished. In a milk dairy there is no refuse; and should the consumers in large towns complain of the inferior quality of the milk sold them, they should remember that they cannot enjoy the luxuries of the country and those of the town at one and the same time. The consumer is entitled to be served with milk as it comes from the cow.' &c.

The author just quoted gives, as another reason why the Yorkshire cows are kept in the London dairies, that though cows of smaller breeds 'may give a larger quantity of milk in proportion to the food consumed, yet they occupy stalls which would hold larger animals,' and that space in such cases is valuable.

The Long-horn breed formerly occupied a prominent position among British cattle, but, for several years past, has been diminishing in numbers. They were considered very superior dairy stock, especially for cheese-making—and they are still

preserved for that purpose, in some districts.—They are of large size, perhaps second only to the Short-horn, rather slow in arriving at maturity, but hardy, and remarkable for longevity. It was this stock—originally occupying Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, &c.—that Bakewell produced his celebrated fattening stock from, called the Dishley or Improved Leicestershire breed. Milburn says that a good Long-horn cow will give 400 pounds of cheese, and produce as many gallons of milk in a year. Their milk is rich, and they are considered good stock for the butter dairy. Few, if any, of the old race of Long-horns have ever been brought to America. Bakewell's variety was introduced into Massachusetts, Kentucky, New York and other sections. As before stated, they were noted chiefly for fattening. The Long-horns in England are frequently crossed with Short-horns, and the progeny are called 'Half-horns.' They are considered profitable in some neighborhoods for the dairy.

The Kerry Breeds belong to the hilly and mountainous sections of Ireland. There is no account of any of this breed having been introduced into the United States; but from the descriptions of British writers, it would seem that the Kerry cow possesses properties which would render her very valuable in some portions of New England. New York and other sections, where hardiness of constitution, and ability to live on rough and short pastures, are important requisites. Youatt describes the Kerry as 'emphatically the poor man's cow, hardy, living every where, yielding for her size abundance of milk of good quality.' Milburn says, 'her placid countenance, patient, meek deportment, fine head and legs, her small flat, shoulders, breast and quarters, and her skilful and large milk-vein, bespeak the characteristic of the milkmaid, and well they may, for she is a treasure to the cottage farmer—no hardy that she will live where other cattle will starve; she will yield milk at the expense of her own muscles, and will give it also of a quality so good that she is a perfect machine for converting the coarsest cattle-feed into rich and nutritious milk and butter.' Our own countryman, Rev. Henry Coleman, states in his 'European Agriculture,' that he found in Ireland a dairy of five cows of this breed, which had yielded an average of 320 pounds of butter each, actually sold in a season. Haxton considers the Kerry cow a very valuable animal, especially to the 'hill farmer.' He states that in Mr. Croxley's dairy, at Ardara Abbey, composed mostly of Keries,—the herd averaging from 28 to 30 cows,—the quantity of milk given by each cow, on a careful trial for seven years in succession, was 488 gallons, 1,952 quarts in a year; that a pound of butter was yielded by eight quarts of milk, which gives 244 pounds as the annual produce of each cow. He states that one pure Kerry cow, in this herd, gave 2,725 quarts of milk in ten months. If her milk was as good as the average of the herd, her annual yield in butter would be 340 pounds. To furnish an idea of the size of this animal, her dimensions are given, and it was estimated that, when fat, she would give 448 pounds of beef, exclusive of the hide and loose tallow.

Such are the principal dairy breeds kept in Britain and the United States."

WITTOGRAPH.
Our old acquaintance, "K." of Thomaston, being much moved by the communication of J. D. Hill, of Moscow, touching withegrass, in which Mr. H. speaks in favor of this generally considered pest of farmers, sends us an article setting forth his reasons for considering it as a nuisance. We copy some of his arguments:—

First, he wishes us, or some other friend to agriculture, to "pitch into" Mr. H., who, he thinks must be demoted to rest perfectly easy and contented with fifty acres of land over-run and completely infested with "that most abominable and I would not give him 50 cents for the whole fifty acres. From the fifty acres you may judge how the remainder of his farm looks. I do not think he need trouble himself to advertise his farm for sale, after the withegrass has eaten him up, for no sensible man would take the trouble to look at it.

He thinks there is bad and poor farming enough in the State, without recommending the toleration of withegrass, and goes "heart and hand with A. C. of Bethel, in making 'war upon withegrass.' Some," he continues, "say that pasturing, or turning under deep, will kill it out, but I say that neither will do it." He also thinks Mr. H. is mistaken in saying that a neighbor of his had got rid of it by plowing and hoeing out the roots in midsummer, and carting them off.

"Nothing that a farmer should and ought to raise, will grow where withegrass has got well set. This I know from experience, and can prove by hundreds in Maine, if they will only speak out, as I hope they will. Now, for what I do know.

"I have a spot, say an acre or so, remote from my mowing and tillage land, an excellent loam for corn. Fifty-two years ago, it was enclosed from the pasture, and ploughed for a cornfield. In a few years, withegrass introduced itself, the soil being just what it likes to flourish in. It soon mastered and drove out all other vegetation. I have seen the good old long red potato pierced through and through with the roots of the grass, which would extend 10 to 15 feet in length. It would take from 10 to 15 hills for a bushel of potatoes while on the end of the same row, where the grass had not got in, 4 to 5 hills would fill the bushel. Well, what next? Why, the fence was removed, and the ground came into pasture, and was fed constantly by cattle and sheep for 33 years. By this time, supposing that lovely grass to be about extinguished, the ground was again broken up, but the very first year, Mr. Withegrass flourished as lively as ever, and in three years, the ground was abandoned. Now, this is knowledge gained by experience.

"I intend that withegrass is the most miserable of grasses, for if not cut at just such a time, it is worthless. Rye straw is far preferable. Mr. Hill tells us it has no enemy—no insect will trouble it,—it is always sure to flourish, and even the rust does not look at it in the face. How many believe that? Not I, for one. I have it about me, and must say that I never, in all my life, saw anything that grew from the ground so completely eaten up by rust as some withegrass was on my place, this summer, which should have been

cut about the time the dull weather set in, but, being surrounded by valuable grass about two-thirds grown, it was suffered to stand, and at the end of the dull weather, was completely worthless.

"To war with withegrass, and how to kill it. Cover your ground heavily with brush—spruce, fir, pine, hemlock, alders, &c.—it must be well covered. Do it through the winter, or in March, by hauling the brush on, and on or before the middle of September, burn, but mind you have it dry, and after the first rain sown down with winter rye, herdsgrass and clover, and bid your withegrass adieu.

"Now, if any one knows of a better way, don't keep still, but let us hear from you, till we rid the land of the pest. But, not wishing to injure Mr. Hill, I am willing he should have the whole crop."

Friend "K." makes out quite a strong case, but no doubt, some of the advocates of the other side of the question can bring forward arguments for their side,—and we should like to hear from them; only, gentlemen, in fighting the withegrass, don't get personal, but remember, and practice, the good old adage, "keep cool."

For the Maine Farmer.

SICK COW—WHAT WILL CURE HER?

MR. EDITOR:—I have a valuable cow that has been taken with an ailment which I am not strong enough to manage, and shall be greatly obliged if you will tell me either the cause or cure of her malady. The history and symptoms of her case are as follows:—About a fortnight ago she came from the field at night, with a swelling just in front of her left flank, hard, and very sore to the touch. I at first supposed it to have been caused by a hook from some other animal; but as there was no scratch upon the skin, and later appearances do not favor the first supposition, the cause must be sought elsewhere. She gave but little milk that night—though previously giving a good mess, and in a day or two became almost dry. By feeding her with roots her milk gradually increased till three days ago, when in one night the left half of her bag swelled to a great size, and became very hard and sore. The tumor near the flank had then become soft, and appeared to be filled with fluid. It was opened with a lancet, and discharged about a quart of thin, chocolate colored matter, very offensive to the smell. It has been kept open, and the matter pressed out several times in a day. The bag remains swelled, and to-day I find several blue spots on the back part of it, that exude a thin matter similar in smell to that discharged by the tumor. She gives a little milk from all her teats, and it is neither curdled nor bloody, as is usual in cases of garget. She eats roots with a good relish, and some hay, and her evacuations are regular and natural.

The only medicines I have given her are a dose of physic at first, and a small quantity of saltpetre yesterday; have bathed her bag in salt water. She has been giving milk about eight months, and has been perfectly well and hearty. Now, if from this account you can understand her case, and can suggest any remedy, I shall esteem it a very great favor.

I. W. C.
Kenduskeag, Nov. 16, 1858.

NOTE. The above communication has undoubtedly escaped attention until now. We hope our correspondent's cow has not suffered seriously from our neglect. We are of opinion that the trouble described, originated from a blow or bruise, either from some other creature's horn, or some hard substance. We are acquainted with no class of tumors which arise so suddenly, and become so sore and tender with so little warning as that. From the description given, it seems that only the external integuments, perhaps only the cellular membranes are involved. The fact that the milk is neither bloody, nor curdled, indicates that the gland or udder is not yet attacked by the inflammation.

Possibly a great part of the swelling around the udder may arise from a transfer of the matter in the first tumor to it, by packing, or sinking in of a more depending part. What is to be done? If we are right in this opinion, and it is caused by a blow, open a vent in the lowest point of matter, cleanse it out by syringing with warm soap suds—and adopt such course as will arrest present inflammation, and induce healthy action, such as keeping the digestive organs in a laxative state,—frictions to the part, cleansing often, &c. If it should prove to be the result of diseased action of the system; the trouble will be more complicated and difficult to manage. In such case, a change of diet and doses of such alternatives as may be indicated should be used; garget, hemlock or pine broom, bran mash, setons or rowels, and fomentations to the diseased part; folds of cloth wet in cold water, and so applied that the moisture and succeeding warmth be confined to it, would be excellent.

We have seen some cows recommended as being a good application to stop bleeding and change action in ulcerated surfaces. We have never tried it, but the theory is good. Smoke contains charcoal in the finest state, creosote, pyroigneous acid, &c., all of which will have chemical and some mechanical action on the parts. [Ed.]

For the Maine Farmer.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.
MR. EDITOR:—Will you inform me where a few pure blood Southdown sheep can be had, and at what price? I. B. GRANT.
No. 3, December 31, 1858.

NOTE. Messrs. W. S. Grant, of Farmingdale, and S. Whitier of Vienna, have fine specimens of the Southdown breed, but whether they have any for sale we cannot say. They would, however, give our correspondent the information he desires. [Ed.]

MOON BIG PIGS. A couple of nice pigs 74 mos. old, raised in this city, and killed a few days since, weighed as follows:—One owned by A. Glidden, 329 lbs.; one by B. F. Libby, 334 lbs. The Boston Journal thus notices a York pig:—

On the 20th of June last, Benjamin Nason, Esq., of South Berwick, Me., purchased a pig weighing at that time 270 lbs., and on the 20th ult., when the porker was slaughtered, it weighed 702 lbs., having gained 432 lbs. in six months, or 21 lbs. 6 oz. on average per day. Best this who can.

For the Maine Farmer.

DOES EXPOSURE TOUGHEN THE COLTS?

At a meeting of the Farmers' Club in Jefferson, held on the evening of Dec. 28, the following question was discussed:—"Is it better and more economical to allow colts to lie out exposed to the weather during winter than to keep them well housed?" Mr. T., the mover of the question, was of the opinion they should be housed and well cared for; that the other course was very improper, exposing them to much suffering from the cold, and to injury from sled-stakes and pitch-forks; that they were obliged to get much of their living by browsing and by pawing away the snow to obtain a scant supply of grass or stubble from the frozen ground.

Capt B. had been in the habit of rearing colts for many years. He called the attention of the Club to the fact of his father's rearing a mare which proved very tough, fast and hardy. From her he reared a number of good colts, one of which was given to the Captain, and was a remarkable horse for endurance, keeping in good condition, on coarse fodder, oats, &c. He said one of these colts, especially from his recollection, received very little attention during the winter, was seldom housed, and obtained most of his living in the woods and back pastures and fields. He said a farmer in the town of P. took much pains to get what he considered a valuable brood of horses. He housed the colts with great care, fed them on the best of hay, and also a quantity of provender. They looked finely in the spring, but when turned into a good pasture the first of June, they lost flesh during the summer and did not look so well in the fall as colts that had been wintered on coarser feed. He said that it was natural for the horse to run wild; he liked his liberty; and it was good for him to sniff the pure air; the exercise developed his muscles and made him tougher, stronger and more valuable.

Deacon S. had two colts, one three and the other one year old. They were not housed last winter more than five nights; they had access to the woods, and being good at browsing, did not eat half as much hay, and that of a coarse quality, as they would if confined to the barn. The two year old, the first winter was housed and fed with good hay, but he did not look as well in the spring as the other which was wintered as before stated. He believed that exposure, with room for exercise, did no harm. If the colts were cold he would run to keep warm. He had seen his colts start on a run for the woods at nine o'clock in the evening, and he would not see them again until morning, when if they made their appearance he would give them some hay; if not they had to go without.—Colts wintered in this manner made better horses, and were not troubled with the heaves, ringbones and spavins.

Capt. W. wintered three colts last winter; they were not put in the barn, except a few times during severe storms. They were fed on the outdoors before his cattle, and also were permitted as they chose to go back and forth from the pasture to the barnyard. They were good colts, and he should not be afraid to compare them with any within his knowledge.

The President called Mr. S. to the chair. He could not say that he was much of a friend to this kind of stock. The horse was an expensive animal; but he believed there had been a profit in rearing them, and perhaps there was now. His opinion was, however, that it was best to keep stock warm in order to save food, and that it was poor economy to allow colts to get a part or the whole of their living in the winter by pawing away the snow in the fields to obtain it. He thought it cheaper to give them hay, and the manure saved would be something to return to the soil.

Mr. V. believed that it was best to keep them housed. He was satisfied that if left to choose they would prefer a warm stable and an arduous day of hay to a night in the woods on browse. His cattle did not like it.

The Chairman, Mr. S. expressed himself in favor of a warm barn and good care, if thereby, as is contended by many, a saving can be made. It is said that a gain on an average of twenty-five per cent could be realized if our barns were what they should be. Then if twenty-five per cent can be saved in this manner, certainly it is fair to suppose that our present barns are much better than none, as good barns are better than those we now have. This being the case, as much would be saved by housing the colts, in proportion to their number, as would be gained by making these improvements.

Mr. D. was of the opinion on the whole that it was best to keep the colts in the barn nights, and during storms, but give them a chance to stir about in the day time.

A long debate ensued, in which most of the gentlemen fortified their positions by various illustrations. Deacon S. and Capt. B. insisted that their rule held good with the whole animal creation; that the toughest and strongest boys and girls were reared on coarse fare in open houses and used to much exposure to the cold. A person present being called upon for his experience, said he was in favor of allowing colts a good sized yard with water in it, for exercise, and a good warm stable. The food should be regulated according to the age of the colts and other circumstances. In no instance should the winter feed be increased by giving provender to such a degree as to make it necessary to continue it through the summer. Grass appears to be the natural food for horses, and the nearer to this standard you can bring the winter feed, the better. He did not believe that half a ton of coarse hay and a chance to browse, was as good as a ton of hay, to winter colts on or any other stock. If any one believed that colts would do so well on browse in the winter, would it not be for their interest to fence in their woodland for their special use in the summer. Where such land is plenty and cheap it would be an economical method to rear colts. But he did not believe they would do well on such keeping, and should not recommend it.

The Club is in a flourishing condition, and much interest is exhibited at their weekly meetings.

"DYER'S POND."

Jan. 3, 1859.

LABOR CAN. As a specimen of the Penobscot calves, we are informed that Mr. N. Weymouth, of Patten, has a grade Durham bull calf, that weighed at eight weeks old, 270 lbs.

From the National Era.

THE PALM TREE.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Is it the palm, the cocoa palm,
On the Indian sea by the Isles of balm?
Or is it a ship in the breeze calm?
A ship whose keel is of palm beneath,
Whose ribs of palm have a palm-bark sheath,
And a rudder of palm it steers with.

Branches of palm are its spars and rails,
Fibres of palm are its worn sails,
And the rope is of palm that idly trails!
What does the good ship bear so well?
The cocoa-nut with its stony shell,
And the milky sap of its inner cell.

What are its jars, so smooth and fine,
But hollowed nuts, filled with oil and wine,
And the cabbage that ripens under the line!

Who smokes his narghile, cool and calm?
The Master, whose cunning and skill could charm
Cargo and ship from the bounteous palm.

In the cabin he sits on a palm-mat soft,
From a beaker of palm his drink is quaffed,
And a palm-thatch shields him from the sun aloft!

His dress is woven of palm strands,
And he holds a palm-leaf scroll in his hands,
Traced with the Prophet's wise commands!

The turban folded about his head
Was daily wrought of the palm-leaf braid,
And the fan that cools him of palm was made.

Of threads of palm was the carpet spun,
Whereon he knelt when the day is done,
And the foreheads of Islam are bowed as one!

To him the palm is a gift divine,
Wherein all uses of man combine—
House and raiment and food and wine!

And, in the hour of his great release,
His need of the palm shall only cease
With the shroud wherein he lieth in peace.

"Allah! Allah!" he sings his psalm,
On the Indian sea, by the Isles of balm,
"Thanks to Allah, who gives the palm!"

WORK FOR JANUARY.

A good farmer's work is never done; that is, he can always find profitable employment, no matter what the season may be, or whether sun shine or storms beat. And in this he ought to find one of his principal sources of comfort and contentment.

This is not always the case with the mechanic; he may possess energy, health and skill, and sometimes be unable to find an opportunity to employ them,—so that although he may command higher wages than the workman on the farm, it is quite often the case that the want of employment and the greater expenses for living to which he is generally subjected by his position, makes the average income of each more nearly equal than it is generally supposed to be. We have never yet known an instance where an active, healthy and skillful young farmer could not find profitable employment; but have often known such instances among mechanics—where they have traveled from place to place, and in the touching language of Burns,—

"Begging leave to tell,"

while the meal and the oil were swiftly wasting away at home, with little prospect that they could be again supplied.

It is not true, then, that the certainty of employment ought to constitute one of the chief sources of contentment to the farmer? And now, in January, it may be amidst sharp winds, drifting snow, or freezing nights and softening suns, of deep ruts and miry ways, or of smooth and glassy roads over which man and beast pass with an exhilarated delight,—there are duties to be performed just as important as were those in the flush and beauty of summer.

If the cattle have been well tended, they have again assumed the plumpness and good looks which they had when first taken from the grass. They have become acquainted with their master, and seem to understand what any motion means that he makes in their presence; their ears, as well as eyes, are ever watchful, as they move toward the sound of his voice, or the rustling of the hay, the chopping of the roots or the dash of meal into the feed-trough.

Who cannot see expression of gratitude in the countenance of the patient ox or gentle cow, or hear them in the cheerful "winner" of the noble horse, as he remembers their kind services and ministers to their daily wants?

"Who abaseth his cattle, and starves for meat,
By eating or plowing his gain is not great;
When he that with labor can earn them right,
Hath gain to his comfort and cattle in plight."

The barn should be kept neat in every respect—so that the cattle may lie upon clean litter, and breathe pure air. See that no cracks let in a stream of cold air directly upon a cow or an ox while it is tied up and cannot get away from it.

The cellar should be so tight as to prevent cold draughts from coming up under the stock as it is lying down at night, and also to prevent manure from freezing, so that it may be overhauled or carted out during the winter.

Give the Horses a few carrots at noon, and they will soon show you a sleek coat. Cover them with blankets for an hour or two when they return from work in a sweat.

Let the Hogs and store pigs have warm and dry sleeping rooms, if you mean to find a profit in them.

Feed the Poultry with a variety of food; boiled potatoes, mashed and mixed with corn meal; corn, oats, barley, scraps or bits of fresh meat, gravel or pounded oyster or clam shells. These, with a warm, sunny shelter, will please them so highly that they will yield you an abundance of excellent eggs.

Feed out roots daily to all the stock; to milch cows immediately after being milked in the morning; to young cattle, dry cows, horses and sheep, whenever it is most convenient. But if you have no roots—ah,—make up your mind that you will have them next year.

Those of you who are blest with plenty of wood, and can enjoy the luxury of good, cheerful wood fires, gleaming upon your hearths and throwing its ruddy light into the glad faces of your healthy and happy children, will need no suggestion of corn, perhaps, to prepare it in season, and never to make the wife anxious and unhappy by attempting to burn it in an unseasoned state.

There is one thing more, at least, appropriate

to the month of January, and well worth remembering, that

"'Tis not in stilt nor rank,
'Tis not in wealth, like Lou's bank,
To make us truly blest.
If happiness have not her seat
And centre in the breast—
We may be wise, or rich, or great,
But never can be blest."
[New England Farmer.]

GUANO DISCOVERIES. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

"It is known here that further large and valuable deposits of guano have been discovered in the Pacific ocean, and formally taken possession of by citizens of the United States, and that they have been recognized under the act of Congress passed in 1856. Among these islands are Malden's, Arthur's, Howland's, and Christmas; and at one of them there is said to be a land-locked harbor in a lagoon, six miles long, which is entered from a bay outside, where ships can safely anchor in seven to ten fathoms of water. Almost the entire surface of this island, more than forty miles long and fifteen broad, is reported to be covered with guano from one to ten feet deep. Especially is this so for many miles in extent around the lagoon, where hundreds of ships can lie and thousands of boats work at once in loading them. Our government has done wisely in appropriating treasures of this sort."

THOROUGH TILLAGE. At one of the Irish agricultural meetings, one of the speakers remarked—and the truth may be well applied in this country:—

"What brought out the immense agricultural wealth of Scotland? and what enabled the small farmer in Belgium, who, on seven or eight acres of light, sandy land, was able to do better for himself and his family than we can do on twenty or thirty acres of land in this country? It was not by allowing three-fourths of a light tillage farm to remain in poor herbage, and making the other quarter pay the rent. It was because the farmers in those countries he alluded to, made agriculture a study, a duty, and a pleasure, and because the farmers till their land to the best advantage, and because no man there would keep one single acre of land more in his possession, than his capital and his means would enable him to cultivate."

SHIP BUILDING. The number of vessels built in the United States, during the year ending June 30th, 1858, 1,225; viz: Ships and barques 122, briggs 46, schooners 431, sloops and smaller crafts

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL WEEKLY

NEWSPAPER



THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1893.

PUBLISHERS' SALUTATORY.

With the new year is inaugurated a new administration of the business affairs of the MAINE FARMER. The announcement has already been made of the retirement of its veteran Publisher, Russell Eaton, Esq., and of the transfer of the proprietorship of the paper into other hands. The undersigned, upon assuming the charge thus conferred upon him, and while soliciting for themselves a measure of the good will and generous support of which he has always been the recipient, would avail themselves of the opportunity to give assurance of their desire and determination not only to sustain the well-earned and well-established reputation of the Farmer, but, by all the means and appliances at their command, to add to its acknowledged value as an agricultural and family journal. An experience in journalism extending through a long period of years, it is hoped, has qualified them to perform the duties of their new position creditably to themselves and the paper, and with satisfaction and profit to their readers. Impressed with the great importance of the interests to which the Farmer is devoted, it will be their aim to enlist for its columns such an amount and variety of talent, as shall make it the equal at least of any paper of its class in the country. In addition to its present editorial strength, as speedily as arrangements to that effect can be consummated, a corps of contributors will be organized from among the ablest agricultural and scientific writers of the day, the announcement of whose names it is believed will be an assurance of the value and interest of their communications.

The present editor, Dr. E. HOLMES—who presided at the birth of the Farmer more than a quarter of a century ago, and has sustained, uninterrupted and successfully, his relations with the paper and the public to the present time—will of course continue at his post, and with the accumulated and ripened experience of years will be better qualified than ever before to instruct and interest his large and still increasing circle of readers.

With these brief words of introduction and salutation, the undersigned enter upon their labors and responsibilities as Publishers of the Farmer, hoping and believing that the relation may prove of equal advantage to them and their patrons, and that they shall receive a support commensurate with all honest and well-directed effort for the good of those in whose service they are now engaged.

JOS. A. HOSAN,
JAS. S. MANLEY.

Augusta, Jan. 11, 1893.

CONVENTION OF AGRICULTURISTS AT WASHINGTON.

The delegates invited by the Secretary of the Interior, to represent the agricultural interests, from the several sections of the United States, met in the Patent Office in Washington, on the 3d inst.

D. J. Browne, Esq., who has charge of the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office Bureau was present, and explained to the members of the convention the objects of the meeting to be for the purpose of aiding the department in obtaining more thorough and reliable information in regard to the present condition and progress of agriculture throughout the Union, both as it regards statistical facts, and as to the results of improvements instituted and practices followed in the various branches of farm and plantation management. This information to be published in the Reports, with a view to the "elevation of agriculture, so essential to our wealth and prosperity, as a nation, at least to an equality with other pursuits."

The Convention then proceeded to organize. Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, was chosen President, and Major Ben. Perley Poore, of the same State, was chosen Secretary.

The roll of names being then called, it was found that the different States and Territories were represented by the following gentlemen:—

Maine, Dr. Ezekiel Holmes; Massachusetts, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder; New Hampshire, Levi Bartlett, Esq.; Vermont, Frederick Holbrook, Esq.; New York, William Lawton, Esq., Col. C. C. Cornell, and Rev. A. Brown; Pennsylvania, James Gowan, Esq., Hon. J. G. Kennedy; Indiana Territory, Col. P. Ditchey; Texas, W. T. Mecklin; Indiana, Hon. D. P. Holloway; Ohio, E. C. Kane; Illinois, Dr. John A. Kennicott; Michigan, Hon. H. L. Stevens; Minnesota, Hon. J. H. Hammond; Wisconsin, Gustav De Neven; California, A. W. McKee; Nevada, Colonel James M. Lane; Oregon, Hon. Delazon Smith; New Mexico, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

The Secretary then read a list of questions proposed by Mr. Browne.

A discussion then sprang up in regard to the name by which the Convention should be known, and it was finally voted that it should be called the "Agricultural Advisory Board of the Patent Office."

It was also voted to divide the Board into five divisions, as follows:—

1st. The New England States, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

2d. Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

3d. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

4th. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

5th. New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Washington.

The delegates of each division form a committee to examine and report upon the interrogatories submitted to them, with power to change and to propose other, or more, as they might think proper.

It was then voted that a committee of five be appointed by the chair, as a business committee, to bring forward subjects of discussion during evening sessions, and the following gentlemen were appointed:—

Hon. D. J. Browne, of Patent Office, (ex officio); P. G. Cary, of Ohio; Dr. John A. Kennicott, of Illinois; James G. Gowan, of Vermont; and Hon. Delazon Smith, of Oregon.

It was then voted that there should be a regular meeting of the Board, each morning at 10 o'clock, after the adjournment of which the several divisions should go into session by themselves in committee room for the transaction of such special business as devolved upon them.

Chosen Out. The Governor's Address, and the Legislative report have crowded out much intended for this week's paper.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

We are indebted to the politeness of Adjutant General for a copy of his Report of the condition of the department of service to which he is attached. It is a unique and interesting document, and has attracted the attention of literary men as well as those of the profession with which the distinguished author is connected, and to which he is an honor and an ornament.

We wish we could devote time and space to an elaborate notice of the Report. We think nothing like it or comparable with it can be found in the archives of any similar department of the public service in the country. Facts and figures sufficient to satisfy any military gradgrind, are interwoven and garlanded with flowers of rhetoric, glowing poetic description, sage and statesmanlike reflection and suggestion, lavished upon almost every page with what some might deem prodigal wastefulness, and exhibiting an affluence and variety of intellectual power, like the wonderful bottle of the conjuror, apparently inexhaustible. It is rare that so much ability and versatility are united in one person, and we hope no one who is capable of appreciating true genius and merit will charge us with exaggeration in according to the accomplished author—equally facile with the pen and the sword—the title of the Admirable Criticism of his day. The name he wears, already illustrious, has been made immortal by him, and the Report which he has now given to the world will perpetuate the memory of his labors for the State more enduringly than marble or brass.

We understand that a large edition of the Report was printed, in anticipation of the demand which was sure to follow its publication. The eagerness to obtain it, we are told, is unprecedented, and the edition is rapidly disappearing at the rate of 25 cents a copy. It is to be hoped that the author has secured a copy-right for his Report, and that he will realize from its sale what, with arduous labor, is deemed of more substantial value than fame.

Since penning the above, it has grieved us to learn the humiliating fact, that the Legislature—ungrateful as republics proverbially are to those who faithfully serve them—has dismissed Gen. Webster from office, and filled the place so richly illustrated by his ill-requited genius and labor, with another incumbent as yet unknown to fame. It sadly adds another to the long catalogue of unappreciated and unrequited labors in the public service. While Legislatures are thus ungrateful and ungrateful, it becomes the people to see to it that justice is done to one who has been so injudiciously sacrificed in their service.

SEVERE STORM—COLD WEATHER.

On Tuesday last week, we had one of the most severe snow storms that have been experienced for years. The depth of snow, some 18 to 20 inches on a level, was not so remarkable, but the heavy wind, and the rapidity with which it fell, exceeded anything of the kind for many winters. The roads were very badly drifted, and the cars on the K. & P. R. R., which left here about 11 o'clock A. M., were unable to get farther than to within three miles of Richmond, where they stuck in the snow until Wednesday.

The track between this city and Portland was cleared on Wednesday, and the cars from the west reached this city about 1 o'clock Thursday morning. A train left here for Skowhegan, Thursday morning, and having made the trip, by the aid of the snow plow, without much difficulty, returned about noon. Since then the cars have run regularly.

The storm of the 4th extended throughout New England and New York. The railroad trains were very much delayed. In short, we may say this down as the storm of the season.

On Friday, we had a fall of rain, and some mist and fog, but not enough to materially injure the traveling. Sunday it set in cold, and Sunday night was the coldest one of the season. On Monday morning, at 8, the thermometer in various locations marked a temperature of from 18° to 27° below zero.

P. S. The weather this, Tuesday morning, is even colder than that of yesterday, but the wind has ceased blowing, so that it does not feel so uncomfortable. The same thermometer that marked 18° below, yesterday, was 24° below, to-day.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature convened on Wednesday last, and immediately proceeded to effect an organization, as follows:—

In the Senate, Charles W. Goddard, of Cumberland Senatorial District, was elected President; Joseph B. Hall, of Presque Isle, Assistant Secretary; James M. Lincoln, of Bath, Assistant Secretary; Oren Currier, of Solon, Messenger, and Increase Blake of Farmington Falls, Assistant Messenger.

In the House, William T. Johnson of Augusta, was chosen Speaker; George W. Wilcox of Gardiner, Clerk; Charles A. Miller of Skowhegan, Assistant Clerk; E. P. Parcher of Biddeford, Assistant Clerk; A. L. Norton of Liberty, and S. J. Chadbourne of Dixmont, Assistant Messengers.

The remainder of Wednesday and Thursday was spent in general business, and on Friday, Governor Morrill was qualified in Convention of the two branches, and delivered his address, which will be found in another place.

MURDERER DECLARED INSANE.

MURDERER DECLARED INSANE. David Morrill, a native of Parsonfield, in this State, who has been confined for the murder of his wife at East Boston, nearly four years since, was brought up before the Supreme Court, in Boston, last week, and a certificate signed by Drs. Bell, Stedman and Clark was read, giving it as their opinion that he was insane at the time of committing the deed. The Court then ordered that Morrill be discharged. By consent of the counsel for the prisoner and the Attorney General, Morrill was brought before the Police Court at once, where Dr. Clark testified as to his present partial insanity, and Justice Rogers ordered his commitment to the Insane Hospital.

DEATH OF REV. DR. NICHOLS.

REV. DR. NICHOLS. The Portland papers announced the death, on the 3d inst., of Rev. I. Nichols, pastor, of the first parish in that city. He died in Cambridge, Mass., aged 74 years. Dr. Nichols was the oldest settled clergyman in the State, with the exception of Rev. David Thurston. He was ordained as colleague of Dr. Donne, over the church of which he died pastor, in 1809, and remained sole pastor until 1854, when Mr. Stobbs was made the colleague.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A REPRESENTATIVE.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A REPRESENTATIVE. On Friday night last, Mr. Andrew Dyer, of Dubois, died at the Kennebec House. We understand that he was suffering from a cold when he arrived, and it was thought that his death was caused by congestion of the lungs. He attended the session of the House on Friday forenoon.

OUR LEGISLATIVE REPORTS.

OUR LEGISLATIVE REPORTS. We are indebted to the columns of the tri-weekly Age and Journal for the report of the doings of the Legislature, from which we compile our abstract. We shall present our readers with as full a report as we can find space for, and those desiring more will do well to subscribe for the tri-weeklies.

THE NEW CENSUS.

THE NEW CENSUS. The new cent of the census of the present year, is described as quite an improvement upon its predecessor. Its size is the same, but a head of Liberty has been substituted for the eagle.

NOT GONE YET.

NOT GONE YET. It was somewhat surprising on reading your last issue, to find that I was about to remove from my present home in Kennebec to the good county of Franklin, in company with forty others, for the purpose of making stock farms.

I do not know to whom I am indebted for making public what I have never seriously contemplated. The facts are these. The extreme depression of the business in which I am somewhat engaged, (woolen manufacturing,) for several consecutive years, had led me to cast about for something to turn my attention to, should this state of things continue. I saw nothing which seemed to promise success and moderate gain, and to which my inclination led me, so much as stock raising.

I had talked with my friends about the matter, and something more than forty families had signified their readiness to follow, should I think best to go into that business. We had talked of Dead River valley, as better located than any other portion of Maine, now unoccupied, for the purpose desired. The excellence of the soil, and its proximity to a railroad at Farmington, being only about thirty-five miles distant, were advantages not to be overlooked. We had selected no land, nor had any definite idea when, if ever, we might find it for our interests to do so.

Should that time ever arrive, to no public journal should we so confidently turn for assistance as to the Maine Farmer. We hope its success may be as signal, under the management of its new proprietors, as it has been thoroughly satisfactory and useful to the public, and profitable to its former excellent publisher.

THOS. S. LANG.

Vassalboro', Jan. 8, 1893.

LOSS OF STEAMER VANDERBILT.

LOSS OF STEAMER VANDERBILT. During the storm of Monday night last week, the steamer C. Vanderbilt from New York for Stonington, went ashore on Race Point, about twelve miles from Stonington, staying in bow and stern, and along her bottom, and will undoubtedly prove a total loss. The passengers, 72 in number, were fortunately all saved. The mails were taken off, and the freight will probably be saved. The boat was valued at from \$150,000 to \$175,000, and was uninsured.

SUDDEN DEATH.

SUDDEN DEATH. Wm. L. Wheeler, Esq., for many years a resident of this city, died in Bangor, on Wednesday last, of congestion of the lungs, after a brief illness. Mr. W. was about 55 years of age, and has been a citizen of Bangor for some twelve years.

SLAVES CAPTURED.

SLAVES CAPTURED. A despatch from New York states on the authority of a letter from Havana, that the schooner Kate Ellen, formerly of Portland, and the brig Rufus Soule, formerly of New Orleans, have both been captured on the African coast by British cruisers.

RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS. On Wednesday last week, the Legislature of Illinois re-elected Hon. Stephen A. Douglas as United States Senator from that State. The vote stood, Douglas, 54; Lincoln, 46.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. The State Temperance Convention has issued their call for the annual State Temperance Convention, to meet in this city on Wednesday next, 19th inst.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE CARD OF DR. WHITING.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE CARD OF DR. WHITING. In another column He comes highly commended as a skillful and faithful physician, and has already won for himself in his new location troops of friends and patients.

IN JOINT CONVENTION OF THE TWO BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE TO-DAY.

IN JOINT CONVENTION OF THE TWO BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE TO-DAY. Hon. W. P. Fessenden was re-elected U. S. Senator, to serve for six years from the fourth of March next.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c. We observe that the House of Representatives on Thursday adopted, by a vote of 73 to 75, a resolution directing a special committee "to consider and report on the expediency of removing the present desks from the Hall, and making such arrangements in the seats of members as will bring them together in a smaller space, for the purpose of further facility of hearing and more orderly debate."

DEATH OF A MAINE SLEIGHMAN.

DEATH OF A MAINE SLEIGHMAN. We learn from the Belfast Age, that Capt. James Young of Belfast, late master of ship Lady Blessington, died at Calcutta, about three weeks after the arrival of the ship at that port.

THREE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

THREE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH. Corning, N. Y., Jan. 3. A shanty occupied by Patrick Boyle was burned to last evening. Mrs. Boyle and her two children, one seven years and the other six months old, were burned to death.

THE FILLIBUSTERS.

THE FILLIBUSTERS. The New York Tribune says it is believed by some parties at Washington, that the schooner Susan has made two trips to Central America, and that she succeeded in landing her first and largest load of passengers.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION. Cincinnati, Jan. 4. Last night the steamers Iowa and Madison came in collision opposite Aurora, Ind. The latter sunk in fifteen feet of water. No lives were lost. The Madison had 600 tons of freight, principally sugar and molasses. Vessel and cargo total loss. Insured for \$8000.

DEATH OF A MAINE SLEIGHMAN.

DEATH OF A MAINE SLEIGHMAN. We learn from the Belfast Age, that Capt. James Young of Belfast, late master of ship Lady Blessington, died at Calcutta, about three weeks after the arrival of the ship at that port.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

One more circle of the political year completed, you are assembled, with solicitors to attend the Governor's address, and to consider the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The financial condition of the State will arrest your attention. It is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The absolute necessities of the State are deemed to be the first consideration. It is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The expenditure of the State has been constantly increasing. It is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

Showing an annual average expenditure during the first period of \$225,000, and during the latter period an average annual excess of the latter over the former of \$164,000, and an aggregate excess of \$490,000.

This increase in the annual expenditure is mainly attributable to the adoption of a more liberal policy for the management of the State. It is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The demands upon its bounty, while it introduces into the State a new and more liberal policy for the management of the State. It is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

One more circle of the political year completed, you are assembled, with solicitors to attend the Governor's address, and to consider the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The financial condition of the State will arrest your attention. It is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The absolute necessities of the State are deemed to be the first consideration. It is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The expenditure of the State has been constantly increasing. It is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

Showing an annual average expenditure during the first period of \$225,000, and during the latter period an average annual excess of the latter over the former of \$164,000, and an aggregate excess of \$490,000.

This increase in the annual expenditure is mainly attributable to the adoption of a more liberal policy for the management of the State. It is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The demands upon its bounty, while it introduces into the State a new and more liberal policy for the management of the State. It is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

The annual expenditure of the State is a most important subject, and one which should be carefully considered by the Legislature. The Governor's address, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature, was a most able and eloquent exposition of the condition of the State, and a most judicious and timely recommendation of the measures to be adopted for the improvement of the State.

Annual Statement | FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
WATER ST., AUGUSTA, ME.

BY LONGFELLOW & THAYER
The Subscribers, having made extensive
well known and popular Hotel, are ha
the public that they are now prepared to
MANAGEMENT. The House, the location
it makes it very convenient for business men, and
Stable—being within a few rods of the K. & P.
till the coaches of the regular lines of stages call
their arrival and departure.

MANAGER OF THE LEONARD, boarding at this
arrived to the House in good and commodious
of expense.

A good Stable is connected with the House—a
attentive hostess always in attendance. Good H
Stages to let, with experienced drivers.

Lehigh, Dec. 21, 1858.

FISH MARKET.
BY DARTHE & K

Also, CLAMS, in or out of shell;
The very best, Smoked and Pickled SALMON.

The very best selected and FRESH SALMON,
Fresh and Dry COD;
Splendid Fat MACKEREL always on hand, r
The prime Tongues and SOUNDS ever
n Augusta—all cleaned and ready to cook; to
other varieties of FRESH and PICKLED FISH—
N. B. Loves and Parties supplied with O
terms.

Family Sewing Machine
OFFICE, 343 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HIGHEST PREMIUMS again awarded by the Institute, Crystal Palace, N. Y.; Maryland, N. Y.; and at the Maine, Connecticut, and Illinois Agencies in all of the principal places in the United States. [N. Y. Tribune.]

"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is the favorite of the families." [N. Y. Times.]

"The Wheeler & Wilson Machine has secured a large share of the patronage of the sewing societies."

"There is not an invention of this inventive American genius more than the Sewing Machine ought to be without its benefits." [Independent]

"A Sewing Machine is among the most useful articles a housekeeper can purchase. In looking over the machines of Wheeler & Wilson." [Examiner]

"Wheeler & Wilson is the machine par excellence, and we recommend it most emphatically."

What a wonderful opportunity! "Whoever & Wilson's Sewing Machines Company can be required in the manufacture of garments abroad may be assured that to purchase one of the best is a great advantage."¹ [Observer.]

"Whoever & Wilson is beyond all question the best family use."² [Life Illustrated.]

"There is but one Sewing Machine, and that is the 'Whoever & Wilson's.'"³ [Judge Meigs, of the American Institute.]

Send for a Circular.

(C)

LOOKS! LOOKS! — A large new

Received, at
Augusta, Dec. 7, 1855.

W. JONES

THE HORSE AND HORSEMAN
OF THE UNITED STATES AND
BRITISH PROVINCES.
By HENRY WILLIAM HENDERSON.
Author of "Frank Forrester's Field Sports," "Field Sports in the West,"
"The Complete Manual for Young Sportsmen," &c.
Third Edition.

THE HORSE OF AMERICA.
IS THE most comprehensive and reliable work on this most important and interesting subject. It contains a complete history of the Horse from the earliest times, essays on Breeding, Feeding, Clothing and general management, a history and anecdotes of the most celebrated racehorses, pedigrees of imported Mares and Stallions; a description of the various breeds of Horses; descriptions, performances and pedigrees of the celebrated Trainers; in brief, it is a perfect work.

It is issued in two superb imperial octavo pages, illustrated with steel-engraved ORIGINAL paintings and drawings by the most distinguished celebrated Horses, carefully printed on Sir Arky, American Eclipse, Black Maria, Bo Pryor, Lantern, Puckahoot, Glencoe, Lady S Whalebone, Fashion, Flora, Temple, Black Ice Gray, Ethan Allen, Etc.

Embellished with Vignette Title Pages, from original Engraving by F. O. C. DARLEY. Bound in engraved on steel by

"This splendid work is everything that a con-

must become at once a standard authority on the subject. [New E.]
 "In point of elaborated and general thoroughness it surpasses anything of a similar kind ever produced."
Agents wanted for this work.
 W. A. TOWNSEND & Co.,
 No. 377 Broadway, New York.
 PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
 Boston,
 GENERAL AGENTS FOR NEW ENGLAND.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR
A VARIETY of rich and coveted articles
ARE ON these occasions, we find in our Show
be sold cheap. DOR
Dec. 14, 1855. 52 West end Ko

Wooden Ware.
JUST RECEIVED, and for sale cheap for cash
ment of WOODEN WARE, consisting of New
Brooms, Setts Measures, Barrel Covers, Nests

and Dash Churns, Butter Moulds, Stamps and
Borda, Trays and Bowls, Rolling Pins, Sieves
Herrick's Patent CARPET SWEEPER furnished
er's price. JOHN M.
Augusta, Nov. 23, 1855.

NEW GOODS! NEW G
LATEST STYLES AT
W. JOSEPH & CO.'S
JUST IMPORTED, DIRECT FROM
THE senior par. of the fr. a having just

ropes, where he spent several weeks in the chase of Goods, the, are happy to inform the are now prepared to offer for sale in elegant a
rics of t. their own importation, such
Silks, black and fancy, Pall de
Jasper Stripe, Paris C
Robes a Quille, Mantill
Shawl Bordering, Embroid
Trimming, Hosiery
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,
An early call is solicited at W. JOSE

Aug. 24, 1858. 36 Cor. Oak and Water

E. D. NORCROSS'
PATENT WOOD FURNACE.

THIS Furnace received the first premium at the Fair. The advantages claimed for this Furnace in use, are, 1st its power to warm a large area, by its extensive surface. 2nd. The exterior is so to throw the heat directly against the surface, much larger radiating surface than any other. 3d. The large number that have been sold with

proves it to be the most durable and permanent buildings. 4th, Economy of fuel and time far less than any other furnace in use; because usually used before it leaves the furnace. 5th, Showing its durability and advantages, the cheapest examine.

Tin roofing done in the best manner, after a Gas Piping, Steam Piping, Plumbing, Copper Tin Work done in the best manner.

I will give personal attention to fitting up for the State.

Augusta, October 4, 1858.

Stoves. Stoves.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—selling at
 less than cost! At No. 2 Darby Block, &
 2
 Dec. 28, 1885.

Paints, Oils, &c.
PURE ground Lead, pure ground Zinc, Li
 Turpentine and Varnish, Paint Brushes
 cles of every description, for sale cheap at sto
 West End Kennebec River
 2
 Dec. 28, 1885.

LARD OIL for sale by the barrel, at the A
Dec. 28, 1858. 2 D

JOHN W. CHAS
Wholesale and Retail Dealer
STOVES, FURNACES and
Fireframes, Farmers' Bo
Cast Iron Sinks, Chain Pumps, H
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron,

DANNY BLOKE, WATER STREET,
Tin and Sheet Iron Work done to
order.

BALM of Thousand Flowers, for the complexion of the skin, cleansing teeth, &c., for sale by
July 31. 23

LEWIS C. DUNT
WALTON'S MILLS, - MT. VERNON
TIN PLATE AND SHEET IRON
AND DEALER IN STOVES

Tin, Britannia, Plashed, Plated and Japan
and Wares usually sold by Peddlers. Titu
Conductors made to order.

Jobbing of all kinds Promptly
Old Lead, Copper, Brass, Pewter, Rags, &c.,
for Wares or Goods.

October, 1858.

**NEW
FALL AND WINTER**

WE are now receiving from New York
and full assortment of FOREIGN and
DRY GOODS,
which will be sold at wholesale or retail, FOR
prices. COUNTRY TRADERS, MILLINERS, &c.,
interest to call and examine our Stock.

NASON, HAML
Cor. Bridge
Augusta, Nov. 1, 1853.

Choice Family Groc

THIS subscriber offers for sale a Stock of **FAMILY GROCERIES** for cash, at loss of Odong and much **TEA**, **Muscovado** and **Refined** **SUGARS**, **Java** and **Gonaiv**, **Rice** and **Harana MOLASSES**, **Golden Syrup**, **Ice**, **Spices**, **Superior Starch**, **Fresh Raisins**, &c.
Augusta, Nov. 22, 1858. 49H JOHN

EDSON'S PATENT SELF CARPET SWEEPER
The best and the cheapest—see ad at
53 WELLS FURN.

Furnaces.
WOOD and COAL FURNACES of the
by JOINT
Augusta, Aug. 18. 1888. 36 No

BLACKSMITH'S COAL.
250 Tons of CUMBERLAND COAL
best quality. For sale at lower prices than
the river, by
Hallowell, Dec. 20, 1888.

